



PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH,

MONDAY, AUGUST 20. 1787.

THEATRE, DUNDEE.

By his MAJESTY'S SERVANTS, from the Theatre-Royal, Edinburgh.

On FRIDAY next, Aug. 24. 1787. will be presented, A COMIC OPERA, called, LIONEL AND CLARISSA.

Colonel Oldboy, by Mr WILSON,
From the Theatre Royal London and Edinburgh,
Being his first Appearance on this Stage;
Sir John Flowerdale, Mr ARCHER,
His first Appearance on this Stage;
Jeffrey, BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN,
Brother to Mrs Jordan,
His third Appearance on this Stage;
Harman, Mr J. BLAND;
Jenkins, Mr CHARTERIS;
And Lionel, Mr BELL;
Clarissa, Mrs SPARKS;
Jenny, Mrs WILSON,
Her first Appearance on this Stage;
Lady Mary Oldboy, Mrs CHARTERIS;
And Diana, Mrs ILIFF,
Her first Appearance on this Stage.

After the Opera, will be revived, a COMEDY in two Acts, called,

B O N T O N.

Sir John Trotley, Mr WILSON;
Colonel Tivy, Mr BELL;
Davy, Mr YATES;
Jeffrey, Mr BLAND, Jun.;
And Lord Minikin, Mr ILIFF,
His first Appearance on this Stage;
Lady Minikin, Mrs WILMOT-WELLS;
And Miss Titup, Mrs VILLARS,
Her first Appearance on this Stage.

With the Original Prologue by Mr ILIFF.
To begin at a quarter before Seven o'Clock.
Days of Playing, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
The Ladies and Gentlemen who intend honouring the Theatre with their presence, are respectfully informed, that the Curtain will be drawn up precisely at the hour appointed.

PEASE ROAD.

Pass, Aug. 17. 1787.

A meeting of the Trustees for putting in execution the act for erecting toll-bars on the post-road through the county of Berwick, held here this day, it was resolved to put the said road in proper repair, before winter, or as soon as possible; and a contract was entered into with a road-maker, for repairing the same, at the expense of 84 l. Sterling; and it was recommended to the next meeting of Trustees to make provision for payment of the sum so contracted for. And another meeting of the said Trustees was for that purpose appointed to be at Presb. on Wednesday the 29th instant, at eleven o'clock forenoon, when other matters relating to the said road will also be taken into consideration.
The Trustees therefore are requested to attend there that day, or to empower others to attend and act for them.

PARIS, AUG. 2.

A Faithful Translation of the REMONSTRANCE of the PARLIAMENT of PARIS, to his Majesty Louis XVI. agreed upon by the House, July 24. 1787.

A MOST respectable address, Sir, together with the just alarms of the nation, has been humbly laid at the foot of the Throne, by your Majesty's most dutiful and faithful Parliament. The bare proposal of a duty on stamped paper has alarmed every individual. After a glorious peace of five years, and a progressive increase of at least 130 millions of livres in 13 years, it seemed as if the name of impost were never to come out of a beneficent monarch's mouth, except in rendering it less onerous, or diminishing the number of those already existing. What was our surprise then, Sir, when we were told that new taxes were projecting by the Notables, and that a new one of a most distressing kind was to be offered for the approbation of Parliament!

The first reflection that naturally occurs at the very mention of a new duty, is to enquire into the actual state of the finances. What an administration must the last have been, if the evils that resulted from it require such a desperate remedy? Your Majesty must remember how we strove in 1784 and 1785, to give you a faithful picture of the real situation of the state; which seemed then (or your Ministry endeavoured to make it appear so) as if inclined to take a turn for the best; but the truth was, that the state was more involved in difficulties than ever. Your Parliament then, Sir, did every thing in their power, but in vain, to set truth in its clearest light; some of your ministers had too great interest not to conceal it from your Majesty; all our humble remonstrances proved useless, and there were some of your council who went so far as to make you suspect the purity of our patriotic intentions. The terrible situation of affairs, however, required a speedy remedy. The Notables, assembled by your Majesty's orders, have withdrawn the veil that covered that undermining administration: A dreadful spectacle presented itself to the eye of the astonished nation. An immense deficiency was very visible in the treasury. And every body hastened to propose the means of filling it up, and affording a speedy remedy. How grievous to your Majesty's paternal heart must such a discovery have been! How must your astonishment and sorrow have increased, when you reflected on the fatal errors your ministers had long and purposely kept you in!

Such is the consequence, Sir, when the choice of Ministers falls on persons that are obnoxious to the nation in general: Such is the great, but sad example that teaches Monarchs how far they must respect the public opinion, seldom susceptible of error, because men united together rarely give or receive an impression contrary to truth. In point of administration, Sir, the purest hands are hardly pure enough. A first condescension, or rather a first wrong step, leads to a second: no bounds can circumscribe the imprudent Minister when once he swerves from his duty; successive abuses produce an utter confusion, and a fatal disorder; the deep wounds fixed in the constitution demand a remedy,

and this, when even certain, will effect but a slow cure.

O let your Majesty deign to pause a while on one of these salutary reflections, the importance of which has been acknowledged by all good Monarchs. Evil may happen in a single instant, but whole years are scarce sufficient to repair the mischief it causes. The vices of an Administration, or, which is the inevitable effect of them, the involuntary error of a just Monarch, will sorely distress whole generations.

It is not your Parliament's intention, Sir, to grieve your Majesty's most sensible heart by expatiating at present on so affecting a subject, and recalling so unpleasant a thought; but they take the liberty of humbly intreating your Majesty to weigh often these important reflections, in some of those moments when you are meditating in silence on the welfare and happiness of your subjects. It behoves now your Parliament to enter, with a noble freedom, upon a subject proposed by your Majesty yourself, we mean the projected retrenchments and economical schemes. We earnestly entreat you, Sir, to be on your guard against the emotions and propensities of your tender heart, in order that the economy already begun may continue, and those reforms adopted and settled be of constant duration. When a pure and enlightened Administration endeavours to establish certain principles of economy, it generally meets with some ancient customs that seem to have been long attached to the constitution, and to enjoy the right of prescription. If the Minister acts with firmness, he is immediately blamed for his imprudence; if with precaution, the world will censure his weakness; what difficulties will not then in such a case surround the Monarch, and be incessantly multiplying about him! Courtiers will publicly approve of, nay applaud, the projected reforms, but in secret they will try to weaken, and even prevent their effects; all means will be employed to deceive him; it is then that art, address, and finesse appear in a thousand different forms, actuated by the most imperious of all motives, personal interest: The Sovereign thus beset, and attacked on every side by claims, suits, petitions, &c. is forced to listen to importunate clamours, and through the goodness of his heart often grants what could never be obtained through his justice.

The moment the word economy is mentioned, it echoes through the room; the cunning courtier apparently adopts the plan, and wishes to be numbered among the great characters of the nation, whose example he affects to imitate; but he calculates at the same time how long the economical reform may subsist, and how he may render abortive the retrenchments that diminish either his credit or his revenues; all expenses but his own seem susceptible of diminution: in a vast administration the weakest pretences are easily tinged with the colouring of reason, and that economy which has been so often courted, and always expected, appears and disappears in an instant, leaving a black cloud over the beautiful countenance of truth, which some faint rays had begun to render conspicuous.

These reflections, Sir, written in the annals of every nation, are the faithful history of the human heart: never could the meditation on them be more interesting to your Majesty than at present, for the application suits exactly to the urgent circumstances of the times. The more vigour and firmness your Majesty will shew for the intended reforms, and salutary resolutions, the more difficulties and obstacles will certainly impede the way; and experience may perhaps have already proved that the persons interested in these economical views, begin to hint as if the proposed sums were equivocal and precarious, and the deductions agreed upon incompatible with old customs, and unlikely to last a long time.

It is in your Majesty's power to enforce, with a laudable perseverance, the order that must establish with permanency this indispensable reform. Every thing should undergo the strictest inquiry. Your Majesty's justice, which to us is the surest and most sacred pledge, emboldens your Parliament to lay before you, without danger of incurring your Royal displeasure, some of those remarks and observations that must naturally have occurred to you. Had you known, Sir, the real state of your finances, no doubt, you would not have undertaken those immense edifices that are now building, nor made so many acquisitions onerous to the State; you would not have permitted so many exchanges of the Crown lands, nor granted those excessive liberties that the importunate and intriguing are always sure of obtaining. The facility of obtaining money from the treasury (the fatal bane of all administrations) would never have been suffered to increase, for it exposes every moment the Sovereign to some dangerous surprise; it squanders secretly the public revenue, and can never over-balance, with its pretended utility, the great inconveniences always attending it. Your Majesty would certainly never have consented to have Paris surrounded by such a magnificent wall; to see palaces erected for your Excise officers at an exorbitant expence, in order to coincide with the views of the Farmers-General, who, in expectation of a precarious and distant gain, expended annually those sums that should be appropriated to wants of more real necessity.

All these objects, Sir, and many others, the enumeration of which would astonish, are susceptible of amendment; some require a considerable diminution; others an entire suppression. But it is not only the total of each department that should be properly diminished, every part of it should be scrupulously examined, and divested of all its superfluous

charges: it should be reduced to the simple and absolutely necessary expence: in so doing your Majesty might double the intended reform of the forty millions of livres, and this might then prove a real relief to your suffering subjects.

There are honourable economies, Sir, that, far from diminishing the splendour of a throne, add lustre and dignity to it. Majesty itself may submit to privations. The Sovereign is always great when his subjects are happy, and the sight of happiness spread over a whole people is so pompous and brilliant, that it commands public admiration and universal applause.

These diminutions, suppressions, reforms, and economies, so often solicited by your Parliaments, demanded by the Notables, and promised to their spirit and just perseverance, are wished for and expected every day by the unhappy husbandman, whose tears bedew the very field that contributes to so many useless expences before it has furnished the necessary subsistence to the person who sowed it, for the subsistence of himself and family, and who, deprived of the common necessities, is forced to take from his poverty itself, wherewith to furnish to the exigencies of the State.

These unhappy beings, Sir, Frenchmen by birth, and men, have a double right to enjoy their sacred property even in the bosom of indigence; but as they cannot claim it themselves at your Majesty's feet, let their claims and their rights be ever present before you; let their plaints find their way to the Throne, and reach your Royal person; let them hear your gracious answer, and let them know that your Majesty's goodness and justice are the surest supporters they can hope to find near the Throne.

The French never consult any interest inseparable from the Throne, they are always biased by their sincere attachment to their Monarch; in their fervent zeal and enthusiastic emotions for the Royal cause, they have been capable of the greatest sacrifices, and they may fancy the ways and means of the nation as unbounded as their affection. These ways and means therefore must be carefully managed and used at proper times. It should be likewise considered, that the contributions proceeding from the imposts granted to the Monarch are only intended as subsidies to the State, and that the Sovereign is but the distributor of whatever is not employed for the public weal, which naturally belongs to those who co-operated in levying the contributions, and if they are diverted from their chief and primitive intent, their fertile source will soon become insufficient, and in a short time exhausted; particularly if the expences increase in proportion to the necessary wants of the nation, and end with them. Each citizen contributes part of his property for the sake of maintaining public safety and private tranquillity. The people, on such principles, founded on the rights of mankind, and confirmed by reason, should never encrease their contributions but when the expences of the State have undergone all the savings, alterations, and retrenchments they are capable of. It is for this reason, therefore, that your Parliament, Sir, look upon the duty on stamped paper as entirely opposite to these primitive notions. It would affect the private tranquillity, by necessarily opening a way to errors, and thereby would prove far more dangerous than the gabelle, (duty on salt, a kind of excise) which was, as has been seen, liable to open frauds. The most exact and habitual attention could hardly be sufficient to distinguish the numberless stamped papers that are to serve for each respective act of justice or common transaction.

What mistakes will not the greatest part of your subjects be liable to by interchanging these papers, and making use of the one for the other? Many writings, by such involuntary faults, may appear counterfeited in the eye of justice, and the unwary individual will find himself daily exposed to pay exorbitant fines, or to encounter disagreeable and heavy suits at law.

Such a duty, Sir, is likewise incompatible with public safety, as it would deeply wound mutual confidence, which is the sure foundation of it. Individuals would be afraid of producing unstamped bills or notes before a tribunal; and in this age, where there are such frequent instances of persons taking all sorts of advantages, and commencing or prolonging vexatious and never-ending suits, a wise legislator should be very careful not to introduce new subjects of chicanery. Besides, our public trust, Sir, and our national dignity, absolutely forbid the introduction of such a dangerous duty.

The moment a declaration is issued, which is generally vicious in almost all its dispositions, a seducing facility of extending its meaning or duration offers itself, and pretences are not wanting for imposing plausibly on the public. Experience furnishes us with too many examples. The two fous and the eight fous per livre, for instance; the second warrant for the poll-tax, and so many other inventions, which the fertile genius of financiers has imagined, and is never at a loss to find to overcharge the subjects, are but a continuation and extension of a duty, simple in its origin; and such an extension, Sir, is often divested of any legal authority, and only collected in virtue of the Minister's mandate. Without mentioning, Sir, the multiplicity of marks, precautions, and fines, annexed to and attending the duty on stamped paper, it is certain that it would cause a delay in public and private business, and obstruct the common daily transactions. All delay is dangerous, and all obstruction must produce a delay. A bill of exchange improperly stamped would be liable to a fine; the fine must be paid immedi-

ately by the possessor of the bill; he therefore would be obliged to advance the sum for the fine, pay instead of receiving, and lie out of his money till the expiration of his unlucky bill. He would be a sufferer for other persons' faults, and such faults might be renewed several times in one and the same day, in the very same hour; his payments must be affected by it, and his credit called in question. Thence mistrust and doubts will necessarily arise; and you know, Sir, that there subsists a kind of chain in the course of exchanges that strongly binds all the commercial parts of mankind in the known world. Our trading towns would lose in the eyes of a foreigner that level or advantage they were wont to enjoy. In short, were not such a duty extremely onerous in itself, its unlimited duration must cause a general alarm. We have often seen taxes, limited till such a time, prolonged even after the intention of the supply had been amply fulfilled; but we did not expect to see one that is to last perpetually, at the very time when a certain period was mentioned for diminishing the national debt.

Lewis XIV. established the poll-tax in 1695, and the teeth in 1710. The misfortunes and heavy losses sustained towards the latter end of his reign, and the invasion of the kingdom, made him attempt a step, the success of which he very much doubted in his own mind. That great Monarch, finding himself obliged to lay it; and if Parliament then thought it their duty to have it registered, it was because the contribution was to last but a short time, it was chiefly because the exigencies of the State seemed to require a speedy redress; had it not been for these substantial reasons, Sir, Lewis XIV. would have owned "that it was the nation alone re-united in the three General States that can give the necessary consent for establishing a perpetual tax—that Parliament were never invested with such a power, and that charged by the Sovereign to announce his will to the people, they had never been charged by the people to represent them so implicitly."

This is what your respectful Parliament takes now the liberty of mentioning to your Majesty, and penetrated with this truth, alarmed at the enormous deficiency, and struck with the deplorable disorders that have produced it, and might render it perpetual, they wish very much to see the whole nation assembled, before they register any new impost. The nation alone thus assembled, and instructed in the true state of the finances, may extirpate the great abuses that are existing at present, and offer great resources to obviate them in future.

of renewing those national assemblies which rendered the reign of Charlemain so great and illustrious; assemblies that repaired all King John's disastrous calamities, and concurred with Parliament to re-establish Charles VII. on the Throne. All the world is convinced now of the truth of this maxim—that "mythology generally accompanies misfortune, and weakness—that the greater authority is, the more confidence and candor it should inspire—" and that entrusting the Provincial Assemblies with "part of the administration, instead of weakening it, would enlighten and render it more active." Your Notables, Sir, so wisely selected by your Majesty, have assisted the Throne with their Councils, and unveiled the long hidde countenance of truth, which you were determined to see. How happy are now the Members of this Assembly in prefaceing you, Sir, with the effusions of that truth they strongly feel in their hearts: "The Monarch of France can never be so great as when surrounded by his happy subjects;—he has nothing to fear but the excess of their attachment;—he has no other precaution to take but to be upon his guard against issuing orders that may be beyond their power to accomplish." By a perfect union between the Sovereign and the people, each party will be the gainer, and a Monarch can never err in following the steps of the hero of the second race, who rescued from the unanimous lips of admiring Europe the name of Great, which he certainly deserved by protecting justice and his people with the same arm that struck terror to his enemies; nor those of a Charles V. whom posterity, the impartial judge of Kings, has dignified with the title of Wise; nor those of Lewis XII. who in one of those assemblies had the sweet satisfaction of hearing himself proclaimed the father of his people; nor those in short of Henry IV. whose name, still so cherished by the French, is an honour to humanity, and daily receives from our grateful hearts a copious tribute of tears.

Your Parliament, Sir, waiting with impatience for the happy and wished-for moment, when a just monarch will deign to spread his benign influence over a faithful nation, and grant their requests, most respectfully intreat your Majesty to recal and annul the declaration of the stamp-duty as altogether incompatible with the present situation of affairs; a duty that, were it to be enforced, would cause universal discontent and sorrow to all the nation, and the name of which only has already spread a general alarm through the kingdom.

The above is certainly a master-piece of the purest eloquence ever written or pronounced in the French language. His Majesty answered his Parliament in a very few lines—that he agreed to their remonstrance on the duty in question, and gave up the project of levying it; but that he expected they should register a territorial subsidy (a kind of a land-tax) with all possible speed, and without any further remonstrances. Nothing yet has been done. The next meeting will be to-morrow.

THE ORRACABE, Barton, from Jamaica, spoke the Maria, Denison, from Charleston for Jamaica, with 200 crew, out four days.

The La Plante Fancise, Rabute, from S. Domingo to Bordeaux, having sprung a leak, put into New-York the 26th of June in distress.

The Noble Bounty, Herbert, from Jamaica to London, is lost on Cape Florida Reef; the crew saved by Capt. Black, of the Friendship.

The Relief, for Cape Breton, failed from the Doria for Bangate the 19th instant, with damage.

The Hibernia, from South Carolina to Bristol, is put into Antigua, and there condemned.

The Prudent, Hughes, from Liverpool to Old Calabar, was well the 7th of May, in lat. 7, long. 17, 30.

1. Captain Collin, of the Triumph, from Brazil, in long. 10, at 49, spoke the Betty, Watson, from New-York, all well.

The Schooner Mary, Lamont, failed from Tobago for Barbadoes the 2d of September, last, and has not since been heard of.

The Triumph, Capt. Coffin, arrived in the river Thames from the Southern Whale Fishery, has been as far to the southward as lat. 38. South, and to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, where she met with very heavy gales of wind and stormy weather, which sprung her foremast, and occasioned her to leak so copiously, that she was obliged to return to England.

MAILED.
Arrived—Ireland, 1.—France, 1.
Dut.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 2.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, Aug. 17.

Warsaw, July 18. The Turkish Envoy has just notified here, that the sublime Porte, finds an absolute necessity of strengthening the military, towards the frontiers of Poland, in consequence of some late movements of the Emperor of Germany.

The Duke of Warratke has just set off to Berlin, charged with a special commission to his Prussian Majesty.

Leiden, Aug. 10. The following are the particulars of the revolt of the first battalion of the second regiment of Waldeck. It was brought about by means of the deserters from the regiment of Salm, who prevailed upon the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the first mentioned corps to leave their officers, that corps being in the pay of Holland, but in garrison at Williamstadt, which is not in the district of Holland, but in the territory of the States General.

On the 29th of July they arose, and left the garrison, in spite of the utmost efforts of their officers, by threats or entreaties, to stop them. They even went so far as to force the Colonel de Mulich, to deliver to them the military chest of the regiment, and obliged the Ensigns, who carried the colours to surrender them, both of whom were wounded in their defence. A part of the soldiers were dissatisfied not to take any share in the revolt, but were obliged by their comrades to march out, to the number of 350.—They proceeded, with colours flying and drums beating, under the command of a sergeant, and directed their march towards Bois-le-Duc.

On the first of August, they arrived at Heesfel, with orange cockades in their hats, and plentifully provided with money. The following day, the Lieutenant Colonel, and some other officers of the second battalion, came to take the command of them, and led them into Gueldres, where they are to be stationed in garrison.

LONDON, Aug. 17.
(By Express.)

The preparations yesterday, in honour of the Duke of York's birth-day, were in every respect magnificent. A grand dinner was given at the Castle by the Prince of Wales to his royal brother, and a numerous assembly. The Prince arrived early from Frigheimstone, on the occasion.

In the evening, a ball was given by their Majesties, in the Grand Chamber next to St George's Hall; at which the Prince of Wales, Duke of York, the Princess Royal, and the two next Princesses danced. The nobility and gentry collected on this occasion afforded a most brilliant display.

On the ball being concluded, a supper, which was honoured by the presence of their Majesties, was spread in St George's Hall, where the Royal Family supped. The splendour of the dresses of her Majesty and the Princesses, with those of the ladies, formed a superb spectacle. The gentlemen were in the Windsor uniform, of blue and gold, in which dress they dined with the Prince.

The grand saloon in which the canopy is placed, was opened. It is one of the most superb apartments in the universe. The canopy itself transcends description. It is a mass of richness and beauty. The ground of the canopy is garter blue silk; but the embroidery, and curious embossed work, representing various flowers, exceeds all that can be imagined. The tassels are of gold, of considerable magnitude, and are flat in form.

This entire apartment is hung with garter blue silk, with a superb border of raised work in embroidery. The curtains are in a uniform style, and rich in decoration past belief. Six of Well's pictures are hung in this room.

A very particular circumstance occurred on Wednesday, which has occasioned much conversation in Windsor.—His Majesty, after parading the Terrace with the Duke of York, reined his arm on the son dial, which is near the end of the walk; the Duke did the same, and continued in conversation with some Gentlemen, with whom they had, for some time before, been walking. During this party a centinel, upon duty there, walked up to the King, and "desired his Majesty to remove from the dial, as it was under his particular charge."

His Majesty removed accordingly; observing at the same time, that the man's rigid adherence to his orders, was highly commendable; and a few hours after he was graciously pleased to recommend him to the Colonel of the regiment as an object worthy of promotion, and one who ought to be provided for in as eligible a manner as the service would admit.

Windsor, for some days past, has resembled an election-town, such immense numbers have made a point to see the Duke of York; and this current of opinion is attended with the usual concomitant, extravagant charges, impositions, and not a little bullying and swearing.

This day the Prince of Wales, will set off from Windsor to Frigheimstone: The Duke of York, will either accompany the Prince, or follow him in a few days.

The Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland, will be objects of the Prince of Wales's visitation; when he makes his northern excursion with the Duke of York.

We hear, that at length the necessary instruments are in preparation at the Treasury, for making a payment of 100,000*l.* towards the liquidation of the Prince of Wales's debts: This measure will be attended with the most salutary advantages to those whose trade principally depended on the favour of the Prince, and is acceptable intelligence to his Highness, whose concern on their account reflects honour on his feelings!

The occasional residence of the Duke of York upon his own estate, and nearly in the centre of the kingdom, is one of the best of good policies. His Royal Highness will have the satisfaction of being at the head of a large body of county gentlemen, from whom, beside personal attachment, much information relating to the agriculture and commerce of the kingdom will result; whilst the latter, flattered by the affability and attention of so near a branch of the Crown, will give such affection and support to Royalty as must tend to increase the confidence which should always subsist between a King and his people.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York has had an invitation, in person, from the Noble proprietor of Blenheim, to accompany the Royal suit in the intended visit, which his Royal Highness, we hear, has politely accepted. From thence he sets out to Yorkshire to take possession of his late purchase.

Their Majesties supper on Monday night, was served in a rich service of gold; that of the noble visitors on silver; at the further end of the hall below the gallery was a long table, on which were placed twelve-dishes standing edge-way, and large flagons of gold, which had a very rich effect; in fact, the decorations of the hall were all that could be on the occasion.

Their Majesties sat at the table, which was placed above the flight of steps in the Hall, as follows;—on the right hand of the King, the Princess Royal, on the left the Queen, the Prince of Wales and Princess Augusta; the Duke of York sat between the Princess Royal and Princess Elizabeth.

The Queen's head dress was rich in diamonds, one of an immense size; the Princess's Royal had likewise a rich head dress, the diamond pin in her hair was truly conspicuous; a-la-nume, on her cap were three ostrich feathers charmingly disposed; the Princess Augusta and Elizabeth, were truly elegant in the head dress, with feathers of the Bird of Paradise.

The Royal Family appeared perfectly happy at table.

We take the earliest opportunity of confirming the authentic intelligence we presented to the public lately. France has officially notified her intention of supporting the Patriotic Party of Holland, at every hazard. Orders are therefore now issued in

forty thousand men, which are to be drafted from the different garrisons, and to meet on the frontiers of French Flanders. Application has been made to the Bishop of Liege, for leave to march through his territories, and leave has been granted.

In addition to the above, we have to announce, that France absolutely and positively declares, that their troops shall march immediately, if the army of the King of Prussia does not halt in Cleves. It is imagined the Prussian army is already arrived there; and if the Court of France does not return a satisfactory answer to his Prussian Majesty's Memorial, the orders from the King of Prussia are—that his army immediately march forward to the support of the Stadtholder.

It is stated, upon good information, that the Stadtholder has at present a well-appointed army of 30,000 men; and the best officered of any in Europe.

Orders are issued from the Admiralty, that no officer whatever, belonging to the ships in commission, shall leave his ship without leave.

The Vestal frigate is fitting out with all dispatch at Deptford.

Two more seventy-fours are ordered round to Portsmouth from Chatham.

A new hulk is getting ready at Woolwich, to be sent up to Deptford. Two navy transports are lying ready, in case of a press, to carry down the press men. The Cyclops, of 28 guns, is ordered for service; the officers of the yard have been on board.

The contractor, for supplying the Navy with beds, it is said, has received an order to turn out 1500 a week, and that his order is 45,000 beds.

There is every reason to imagine, that a very rapid fluctuation of Stocks will take place within these few days.

Tuesday last, in a Committee of the whole House of the Stock-Exchange, the next settling day was fixed for Tuesday the 27th inst.

Little or no waddling is expected on the above occasion. The bulls since the last settling have kept their horns rather steady, and the bears have lost much of their tramping.

The tragedy about to be produced by the manager of the Haymarket Company, is spoken of by those who have attended the rehearsals, as coming nearest to the Pathos of Rowe and Otway of any modern dramatic writing. Young Bannister and Mrs Kemble are the hero and heroine.

Amongst the many correspondents of government, in these very corresponding times, is Mrs Margaret Nicholson, who employs the best part of her leisure in writing packets of letters, addressed to most of the great characters of the kingdom. These letters, by command, are constantly carried to the Home Secretary of State, who regularly peruses their contents. The object of this arrangement no doubt is, to discover whether she had any accomplices in her

darling attempt; as yet nothing, we hear, has transpired but the incoherencies of lunacy.

The Duchess of Kingston is sailed in a vessel from Calais for Peterburgh, to meet the Czarina and pay her congratulations on the Empress's arrival from Cherfon. This is the ostensible reason; the secret one, says scandal, is, an expected matrimonial alliance with one of the Barons of the Russian empire.

Wheat last week fell 20*s.* a load in Buckinghamshire. The oldest farmers in that county never remember so plentiful a crop as this year has produced.

A gentleman from Ware, in Hertfordshire, says, that last Tuesday, a quantity of new wheat was brought to that market, which was of a fine body, and as full of flour as has been seen for some years; that the farmers say, they have had a very plentiful harvest; that wheat fell 3*s.* in a quarter, and is expected to fall again next market day.

The following is an authentic list of all the officers who have obtained leave of absence to return home from the East Indies, for three years, as published in General Orders, at Fort William, in Bengal:

Colonel Ahmuty Lieuts. Blackwell
Lieut. Col. Blane Moncrieff
Majors Landeg Cleoberry
Rawstone Sibthorpe
Cook Wade
Clode Cooper
Henderson Griffith
Captains A. Anderson Alston
Davidson Donald Robin-
Grant of the binson 73d
73d reg. regiment
W. Wood Davies
Thomson Tandy
Borford Pateron
McDermot Copons
H. Lloyd M'Lean
Lieuts. Burrell Downs
Tolfrey Read
Smith Ensigns Blenman
Hammond Osborne
Ewart Bingley
Douglas Muller.

Many of these gentlemen are already arrived in the ships of this season.

Sir John Macpherfon—lately arrived in the Barington—brings with him the most favourable accounts of the prosperity of our Indian territories—in Bengal every measure of Lord Cornwallis's government is attended with success—the bond debt is reduced to one Crore and fifty Lacks, and the Company's new Treasury orders discounted at only seven per cent—at Madras every thing bears the same flourishing aspect—the Army Arrears totally adjusted—the troops in excellent discipline, and the Carnatic lifting up its so long dejected head, once more to behold the inextinguishable blessings of Population and Commerce.

Captain Fyott has delivered in his Journal and papers respecting the loss of the Hartwell; and in the course of next week, it is expected, the conduct of himself and officers will be fully enquired into by the joint Committee of Private Trade and Shipping, to whom this unfortunate business is particularly referred.

A proper subordination in the East India Company's ships has long been wanted—a plan to effect that salutary purpose has for some time been in agitation—every humane mind must lament with us it has not taken place long ere this—most of their unhappy losses at sea have originated from that fatal defect in their marine constitution.

In consequence of the Hartwell's loss, it is thought an additional ship will be taken up by the Directors of the India Company, for China.

BONA VISTA—off which the Hartwell struck, contains near three thousand inhabitants—it is but poorly cultivated and very indifferently supplied with water—Sixty of the Hartwell's crew, among whom, we understand, is the brother of a Nobleman, were left on the island—The India Company have humanely given proper directions for relieving these unhappy men from their disagreeable situation—a vessel is fitting out for that purpose—and there are great hopes entertained that by employing skilful divers most part of the treasure may yet be saved.

The cargo of this ship has been much exaggerated—the dollars on board, ten thousand pounds worth of which were private property, did not amount in the whole to more than the value of eighty thousand pounds—The part she had taken in of the Belvidere's cargo was trifling, and there was very little jewellery on board.

Authentic Particulars of the loss of the Hartwell East Indiaman.

On the first beginning of the mutiny, the Chief Mate, Mr Charles Christie went forward for the purpose of securing one of the ring-leaders, who instantly drew a knife from his pocket, and attempted to stab him; luckily, through the activity of the mate, he avoided the blow, or his must inevitably have been killed, as the knife went thro' his waistcoat.

In this situation, Capt. Fiott finding the mutiny still increase, saw there was no other remedy than for him to risk every thing; and with that spirit and resolution, worthy the high charge entrusted to his care, he went forward himself among all the mutineers, with a brace of pistols in his hands, and brought the culprit aft, who had so daringly attempted the life of his chief officer, and, with the assistance of his officers, put him instantly in irons; during which the villain drew another knife, that he had concealed, and made a second attempt to stab the Chief Mate, and nearly accomplished his bloody scheme on the boatwain, who was helping to secure him.

A letter was after this presented to Captain Fiott, signed with above sixty names, couched in the most abusive language, insinuating on the discharge of the man in irons, and threatening the Captain, if he did not instantly comply with their request, they would release him by force.

Captain Fiott and his officers were unanimous in their opinion not to release him—the mutiny still

increased, and for three days and nights before the loss, they were under the necessity constantly to remain armed upon deck; and even then, in order to keep the mutineers from coming aft, two of the quarter-deck guns were obliged to be loaded with grape shot, and pointed forwards. Fortunately for the Captain, all his officers, and some few others to whom he had entrusted fire arms, stood by him with a spirit which merits every encomium, and from their perseverance and unanimity only was his life, with many of their own preserved. Since the loss, it has been discovered it was the intention of the mutineers to have murdered the Captain, and have thrown him, with about eight and twenty more overboard, that they might make themselves masters of the ship, and rob her of the specie she had on board, which attempt was to have been made the night after, had she not been lost in the morning!

Thus ended the fate of one of the finest ships that was ever built for the Company's service; and a loss to the public of near 150,000*l.* occasioned by the want of subordination and discipline, so very necessary in ships of that magnitude and consequence.

Extract of a letter from Madras, March 1. 1786.

"The Queen's Birth-day has been celebrated here by the Governor and Lady Campbell, with a degree of taste and magnificence that has excited universal admiration.

"This auspicious day had never been kept before at Madras; and whether I may attribute it to the example of affection and loyalty which glows in the breasts of those who gave the entertainment, or the novelty of celebrating her Majesty's birth-day at this place; the emulation to distinguish the occasion by every mark of respect, became universal.

"The entertainment was given at the Garden House, the upper story of which is lately finished, according to the strictest rules of Grecian architecture. This building we must consider as the point of view by which the company entered a spacious garden. From the house towards the north-east and south, are beautiful walks and extensive avenues, which not only produce the most pleasing variety, but afford a convenient and agreeable communication throughout the whole of the garden.

"The centre walk, leading from the house towards the sea, was illuminated with three rows of lamps on each side, which were continued round a large circular piece of water at the end of it; beyond which, and fronting the house, an illuminated temple was successfully exhibited; through which there appeared, at a considerable distance, a lofty obelisk, that struck the sight on first entering the house. From this brilliant object, on turning to the left, the eye was relieved by the sight of one of the avenues not lighted up, but terminated with a figure of the sun, of about twenty feet diameter. At the end of the avenue to the right, the moon was represented in the same manner. These two objects had an allusion to the arms of the Nabob, and were intended as a compliment to his Highness.

"In the centre of the walk to the north, a pandal, or temporary building, was erected to serve as a ball room, and of sufficient size to contain upwards of 300 people. The pediment of the building was ornamented with an emblematical transparent painting, in the centre of which was the crown of England, with the initial letters of their Majesties names in bright gold colour. These rested on a marble base, on which, in Arabic characters, was written a sentence expressive of the advantages to be derived from an happy alliance between the Nabob and the East India Company. The whole supported by the Lion and the Unicorn, having the colours of England and the East India Company displayed on one side, and his Highness the Nabob's flag, with his arms in the centre, on the other. The front of this building was elegantly ornamented with coloured lamps of cut glass curiously and beautifully disposed; beyond the pandal there was a lofty banyan tree, whose branches were suspended a variety of coloured lamps, and the illuminations this way terminated in two pyramids of light.

"About eight o'clock in the evening, his Highness the Nabob arrived, attended by his sons, and the principal officers of the Durbar, and was received at the entrance of the house by Sir Archibald and Lady Campbell, accompanied by Sir John Macpherfon, Mr Stables, and the Gentlemen of the first rank in this settlement. After having accurately examined all the apartments, which were lighted up to the greatest advantage, the Nabob was conducted between the General and his Lady, to the pandal, where his Highness was placed on a throne, under a canopy of blue celeste, with a crescent on the top of it, and ornamented with gold fringe; when seated, his Highness requested Sir Archibald and Lady Campbell to sit on each side of him.

"After the minutes were over, Sir Archibald and Lady Campbell conducted the Nabob and his family to a suite of tents, handsomely decorated with coloured lamps and festoons of flowers, placed in the large walk to the southward, where supper was served up, with every article of luxury this country affords. The point of view from these tents was terminated by eight pyramids adorned with coloured lamps.

"While his Highness the Nabob and his party were at supper, the Ladies and Gentlemen amused themselves with country dances; and broke up, just as his Highness was about to retire. I had watched for this favourable opportunity of taking a view of the garden, which became at this moment a perfect moving picture, composed of persons of distinction, and of course apparently in fancied dresses each super-excellent in its kind.

"It is impossible to describe to you the pleasure and surprise of the Nabob, from the moment of his entering the gardens. He seemed to think the presentation of Mahomet's Paradise realised at Madras. After again viewing with admiration this new and beautiful scene, and expressing how much he was flattered by the attentions paid to him and his family, he took leave of Sir Archibald and Lady Campbell, and retired for the evening.

"When his Highness went home, the General and his Lady, joined the company in the garden, and conducted them to supper in another tent.

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vents large enough to admit of three rows of tables and 130 covers upon each table, where the company were most sumptuously entertained. After supper they returned to the Pandol, and recommenced the country dances; many staid till almost day light, walking about the gardens, and thus for the first time of their lives in India, enjoyed all the pleasures of Vauxhall, in a climate much better calculated than England for such amusements.

"If I have succeeded in conveying any idea of this fête to you, you will admit that it was a very proper and elegant testimony of profound respect and attachment paid to our amiable Queen, and if viewed in that light, only could not fail of giving universal satisfaction; as her Majesty is as much beloved and revered in India, as in the metropolis of England."

Extract of a letter from Halifax, June 7.

"Yesterday arrived the sloop Betsey, from Boston. Great expectations are formed of the Convention of Delegates from the States, shortly to meet at Philadelphia. Doctor Franklin and General Washington are members of this convention. Mr Adams, their Ambassador, is expected from England. Unless this Assembly, when met, should bring the States to unite in some general measures, it will render matters worse than they already are. Rhode Island still refuses to send a Delegate from that State."

Extract of a letter from Boston, May 17.

"On Friday evening an express arrived in town from the county of Berkshire, with letters for his Excellency the Governor, and the Hon. General Lincoln, from several gentlemen of distinction in that county, which, we are informed, contain accounts of the rebels, to the amount of seven or eight hundred, being collected in the state of Vermont, in the vicinity of this Commonwealth; and that it was given out by them, that they intended, in the course of the present week, to make incursions into several parts of this State, and to kill, plunder, burn and destroy, whatever comes in the way. That Shays, Day, Parsons, &c. had been seen at Crown Point on their way to join them. That the town of Sharon, in Connecticut, had turned out a company of men, properly officered, for the purpose of assisting the rebels - and that the militia of Berkshire county have orders to hold themselves in readiness to oppose the inroads of those daring and infatuated men."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Aug. 7.

"This day the following printed notice was distributed to all the bookellers here:

"In pursuance of an order of the Noble High Officers and Burgomasters, the brothers of the Bookellers Company are warned, not to sell or distribute a certain work, intitled, 'William Frederick Hereditary Prince of Orange and Nassau, to his Majesty Frederic the Third, King of Prussia,' containing a letter said to be well worthy the attention of the well thinking Netherlands." And they are ordered to deliver the copies in their possession to the person who delivers this notice.

"The above work was so eagerly bought up of the bookfeller Arrend, yesterday, that a tumult was apprehended; and this night the Burghers and Cavalry were posted before his door.

"The Council of State came to a resolution last Thursday, that the Prince, who has been already suspended in Holland from his quality of Captain General, be also suspended from his office of Stadtholder and communion as Captain General. And Rotterdam, Leyden, and Alkmaar, have this day declared the Prince of Orange suspended as Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General, and that all titles and emoluments do from henceforth cease."

DUTCH AFFAIRS.

There has been a prevailing opinion, for some days past, that the Court of France does not seriously intend to support the Hollanders; and that the French Ministers have, from time to time, given to our Court the most positive assurances of such their pacific disposition. If France has really made such assurances, she has acted in a very disreputable manner, to either the Dutch, or the English. No longer ago than the month of November, 1785, France entered into a Treaty of Alliance with the Dutch; obliging herself to support them. Let any person read the third and fourth articles, and then ask himself, whether France can, consistent with good faith, abandon the Dutch? If he says, No; another question naturally follows; which is, What are we hesitating about? - War is inevitable!

The King of Prussia has taken a decided part: his troops are, at this time, on their march. The last mail brought accounts of the Hollanders having dismissed the Stadtholder from all his authorities, and confiscated the estates of his adherents.

The dispute is, in every stage of it, an exact repetition of the circumstances which attended the beginning of the American war. France at that time made the strongest pacific assurances.

Precisely the same conduct France is now pursuing, only with less art; for the union between her and Holland, was indissolubly made with a hostile view to the Stadtholder. No assurances therefore that France can now make, can be friendly to both England and Holland. She must deceive one of them. But the treaty will show the connexion with and the engagement France is under, to support her ally, the Dutch.

This treaty was published at the Hague on the 25th of November, 1785. The following is a translation of the substance of it. It is just worthy of notice, that four days after this treaty was signed, Sir James Harris, our Ambassador at the Hague, presented a Memorial to their High Mightinesses, expressing a desire of the King of Great Britain, to enter into a new Treaty with them. It does not appear what, or whether any answer, was given to this memorial.

Substance of the TREATY of ALLIANCE between the King of France and the States General of the United Provinces. Signed at Fontainebleau, on the Tenth of November 1785.

Article 1. There shall be a sincere and constant

amity and union between his Most Christian Majesty, his heirs, successors, and the United Provinces, &c.

II. The Most Christian King and their High Mightinesses promise and engage to contribute every thing in their power for their respective safety, and mutually to preserve tranquillity, peace and neutrality, as well as the possession of their several dominions, against every attack in any part of the globe; and his Most Christian Majesty guarantees the observance of the treaties of Munster and Aix-la-Chapelle, as far as they remain in force.

III. In consequence of the above article, the high contracting powers will always act in concert to preserve peace; and whichever is threatened to be attacked, the other shall endeavour, by its good offices, to prevent hostilities, and bring about a reconciliation.

IV. But if this interposition should not have its proper effect, they engage mutually to assist each other by sea or land. His Most Christian Majesty engages, in such case, to furnish the States with ten thousand infantry, two thousand cavalry, twelve ships of the line, and six frigates. Should France be attacked, the States agree to assist her with six ships of the line, and three frigates, and shall either furnish 5000 infantry and 1000 cavalry, or allow a sum of money.

V. Specifics, that the ships and troops sent to the assistance of either party, shall be paid by the party sending, but be at the disposal and under the direction of the party requiring such assistance during the war.

VI. Both parties shall always have a number of ships and troops in readiness, to supply any deficiency occasioned by the chance of war in the number specified.

VII. In case the assistance hereby agreed upon is found to be insufficient, the contracting parties shall, if necessary, assist each other with all their forces. The States shall, however, not be obliged to furnish above 20,000 infantry and 4000 cavalry, subject to the clause in Art. IV.

VIII. In case of a war at sea, in which neither of the contracting parties shall be concerned, they mutually guarantee each other the liberty of the sea, according to the 19th and 20th Articles of the treaty of commerce signed at Utrecht, 1713.

IX. In case of war, in which both parties shall be engaged, they agree to co-operate to distress the enemy, and not to disarm, or enter into any treaty or negotiation of peace without the consent of each other, and to communicate whatever may occur during such negotiation.

X. The better to be able to fulfil these engagements, both parties agree to keep up their military establishments, and communicate, if required, a state of them.

XI. They further engage to lay open bona fide to each other all treaties now existing between them and any other powers of Europe, which are to be invariably observed.

XII. As the object of the present treaty is not only to secure the tranquillity of the contracting parties, but that of Europe in general, they shall have liberty to invite what other powers they please to accede to it.

XIII. That till a treaty of commerce can be regulated, the subjects of the States shall enjoy the same privileges as the most favoured nation in all the harbours of France.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

I. In case either power wishes to employ the force to be furnished by the other out of Europe, it shall be obliged to give notice of it in three months at the latest.

II. The allowance of money mentioned in Art. IV. shall be at the rate of 10,000 Dutch florins per month for every 1000 men infantry, and 30,000 florins for every 1000 men cavalry.

III. The contracting parties shall consent to no negotiations that may injure either party, but shall assiduously endeavour to prevent them, and give each other every information.

IV. This treaty especially guarantees the arrangements agreed upon between the Emperor and the States, under his Most Christian Majesty's mediation.

V. These separate articles shall be of equal force, as if they had been inserted in the body of the Treaty of Alliance signed this day.

Signed, L. S. Gravier Comte de Vergennes,
L. S. Lelievre de Berkenrodes,
L. S. Gerard Brantzen.

COURT MARTIAL.

The General Court Martial ordered for the trial of Major Browne have now sat four days, and have hitherto examined only four witnesses on the part of the prosecution, and that only upon one charge.

The charges are two—one for disrespectful behaviour to the Court that tried Captain Hedges—the other, for a tyrannical exercise of his authority, as Commanding Officer of the 97th regiment.

Major Browne's accusation of the officers who sat on that Court Martial, are very serious, no less than partiality exhibited towards the prisoner, and a suppression of part of the evidence for the prosecution.

Four officers of the 30th and other regiments, who were Members of the Court that ordered Major Browne under an arrest, were sent for to prosecute him, from Antigua.

In the present Court Martial now sitting, and about to sit one month longer, at the Horse-Guards—the self-command and coolness of Major Browne is very noticeable. He has no counsel, and he asks every question from memory with most perfect precision. Amongst some of the questions he asked on the first day—the following very singular one came from him to one of the witnesses. "Did you not hear, Sir, when you first laid in Antigua, 'that it was generally said—I was a cruel, oppressive, tyrannical, disagreeable, damned fellow?'" The witness replied, he certainly had heard he was a very disagreeable man, but did not recollect hearing he was a damned fellow.

WIND AT DEAL, Aug. 16. S.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Aug. 17.

Bank Stock, 1791.	1 per cent. India Ann. —
New 4 per cent. 1777, 92½	India Bonds, 77 s.
293½ a 93.	South Sea Stock, —
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 109½	Old S. S. Ann. —
a 5.	New ditto, —
3 per cent. red. 72½ a 73.	1 per cent. 1777, —
3 per cent. col. 71½ a 72	New Navy and Victualling
72 a 71½.	Bills, —
3 per cent. 1716, —	Exch. Bills, —
Long Ann. 2113-16ths a 7.	Lottery Tickets, —
30 Years Ann. 1778, 13 11	Prizes, —
16ths a 57	Bank for —
India Stock, —	Consols for Aug. —

EDINBURGH.

On the 16th instant was married at London, Robert Trotter of Buth, Esq; to Miss Anne Trotter, only daughter of John Trotter of Norton, Esq.

A correspondent observes, nothing can be more worthy the attention of the Governors of a great city, than to see that the different inlets to it should be as comfortable as possible, not only for carriages, but for passengers who cannot afford that mode of conveyance. He is sorry to say, that too little notice seems at present to be given to this necessary branch of police, and that scarce an avenue to the city, in the time of rain especially, can be approached by a foot passenger, without the utmost difficulty. Several instances might be mentioned. Our correspondent confines himself, on this occasion, to one only. It is the road which leads from the New Town to the Kirkbragehead, commonly known by the name of the Long Dykes. This, if it may be called a road, is absolutely impassable after every slight shower, which is the more inexcusable, as a very little trouble might prevent this nuisance. Instead of making up the foot passage, as is now the case, from the soft rubbish in the middle of the road, where carriages pass, if a quantity of the chips made by the masons in hewing their stones, which could be procured without fee or reward, in great abundance, were put upon it, the foot way might be made proof against any rain that could fall.

The Caledonia, Capt. Pottinger, and Leviathan, Capt. Mafon, are arrived at Borrowstounness, from the Greenland whale-fishing; the former with 3 fish and 230 seals; 158 butts blubber, and about three tons whalebone; the latter with one fish, and 100 seals, 55 butts blubber, and about one ton of bone. Captain Mafon was informed, that 15 ships, lying in one place, waiting the 10th of August, (to which late period of the season, in that country unsuccessful ships are, by the late law, bound to wait, or forfeit the bounty), were all crushed and wrecked between two pieces of ice. Happily no lives were lost, as one ship was lucky enough to escape, and took on board the crews, to the number of 700 men, Captain Mafon was told, that the unfortunate ships were mostly English.

The collection at the Chapel on the occasion of the Reverend Mr Cleve's Sermon for relief of persons confined for small debts, amounted to 26 l. 9 s. 6 d. Any person who had it not in their power to be present, and would wish to contribute to so humane a purpose, may send their contribution to Sir William Forbes, Mr Creach, Mr Robert Jamieson, or Messrs. Young and Trotter, to whom the distribution of the money is assigned.

We hear from the West Highlands, that the Committee of Directors of the British Society, after viewing Tobermory and Loch Broom, have positively fixed on these stations for the two first villages.

The following particulars respecting the fishery may be relied on as authentic.—The cod and ling fishery has been uncommonly successful over the whole western coast; a great shoal of herrings are at present in Loch Urn, but too small for exportation; there has been a fishery on the west side of Sky, and there are great appearances in Loch Broom.

The weather in the West Highlands has been remarkably wet, but the prospect of grain and grafs is notwithstanding good.

The Ellick, Clark, of Leith, in her passage from Gottenburgh, 30 leagues to the eastward of the Island of May, picked up a large main-top-sail, and saw a large main-mast and mizen-mast, supposed to be part of the wreck of a Dutch or Danish Indiaman.

Extract of a letter from St Vincent's, June 28.

"We have no news here just now, only the arrival of 24 officers and sailors, in an open boat, after being out, according to their report, 17 days, from Bonavilla, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, being part of the Hartwell East Indiaman, outward bound, that was wrecked there, the crew saved, but ship and cargo lost. This is the account they give before our council; and a pretty large subscription is raised for their relief."

Extract of a letter from Perth, August 17.

"Last night was launched here, a vessel of about 300 tons burthen, being considerably the largest hitherto built on this river. A very unlucky accident, however, attended the launch; a sailor being employed in firing a swivel, while loading the piece, she went off, and wounded him so much that his life is despaired of."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I SEND you an Epitaph, said to be composed by Deborah Harrison, on her husband Augustine Harrison, in the fourteenth century. It was communicated to me by the ingenious Mr Redhead, who observed it in his late tour through Cumberland.

My Husbande lyethe dede
Ondyr this Stone
Deth came to he and feyde
Oh! ho John

Your humble servant, C. G.

The Captain of the Tolbooth's answer to the charges exhibited against him, with respect to the Exorbitance of Jail-fees, shall appear in our next.

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

	Ther.	Bar.
Saturday, Aug. 18. 8 o'clock, P. M.	57	29.37
Sunday, — 19. 8 — A. M.	55	29.5
Monday, — 20. 6 — A. M.	56	29.6

Wrote by a letter of Arts and Sciences, on Friday

Dr KATFERFELTO's wonderful Exhibition at the Town Hall of Bernwick last week. ALL hail Philosophy! thy foreign aid Each climate owns, where Science is display'd. Where art transcendent o'er all error rules, Art duly drawn from Philosophic Schools. Thus KATFERFELTO was admiring free, His Lectures easy, and his manners free; His curious Apparatus give a charm, While his experiments keep genius warm; High o'er all mean device he proudly soars, And hidden fraud ingeniously explores.

There are, of human race, a baneful set, Who would of others dark advantage get; Who, lost to honour, gain illegal bread, And draw destruction on their neighbour's head. Whose fortunes, lands, and credit fall a prey, To thieves disguised, and scoundrels of a day. Ye, too unguarded sons of fortune's train, Who strive to bite the bitter, but in vain; Who stake the sweat of your forehead's brow, Or dip the jointure of an injur'd spouse; Here see the artful villain explain'd. The mystic traps by which their end is gain'd, And O! the all-alluring gaudier flane, By whom youth, age, and fortune are undone. And sure applause must be due from all To him who finds the pit, then saves your fall. Honest to live is KATFERFELTO's plan, His aim that honour's due from man to man. Who farther strives will fall in each pursuit, And late repentance be the only fruit: While pleas'd we KATFERFELTO's Lectures hear, We'll stamp his lesson on the mind — Beware!

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, August 17.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat, 22 s. o. d.	21 s. o. d.	20 s. o. d.	
Barley, 19 6	18 6	18 0	
Oats, 19 0	18 0	17 0	
Pease, 19 6	— 0	— 0	
New Oats, 16 6			

A Meeting of Heritors and Inhabitants

on the South Side of Edinburgh, is to be held at the Chapel of Ease on Wednesday next, the 22d August current, at one o'clock afternoon, to take under consideration the present state of the Laurieston road, particularly at Heriot's Gardens, which is almost totally blocked up for foot passengers; and, to appearance, will be allowed to continue so for the ensuing winter, as every application hitherto made by the District to the Magistrates and Council, respecting this alteration of the Road, has been totally disregarded.

This Meeting is earnestly wished for by the Commissioners for Lighting and Cleaning the Streets of Laurieston and Teviot-row; and it is expected, for the benefit of the public, that this intimation will be properly attended to by all concerned.

Roup of Growing Corns.

TO be ROUPED at DEAN, near Edinburgh, on Friday the 24th August current, about six Acres of Pease and Beans, about two Acres of Wheat, and about twelve Acres in Oats, all growing in these two parks immediately west from Mr Ross's Tower, on both sides of the road to Dean. The roup to begin exactly at twelve o'clock noon.

SALE OF LANDS,

In Kinross and Fifeshire.

THE LANDS and ESTATE of BLAIR and others, as formerly advertised, to be SOLD by Private Bargain, For particulars, apply to William Leslie, writer to the signet.

AN UNDERTAKER WANTED.

WANTED immediately, a person to undertake the ROOFING a new CHURCH at Crieff.

Plans of the building, which is eighty feet in length by thirty-six in breadth within walls, to be seen in the hands of James Glas merchant, Crieff, or James Gentle writer, Smith's Land, Edinburgh, either of whom will inform as to farther particulars, and to whom proposals may be sent, and to whom they are to be repeated.

Preservation of Game.

MR DRUMMOND of Perth, being desirous to preserve the GAME upon his lands in Perthshire, requests that no person will shoot thereon without his leave.

Edinburgh, 11th August 1787.

ALEXR. D'ASTI most respectfully

informs the Public, That his New Guide to the French Language, as advertised in former papers, is now printing. He begs that those Ladies and Gentlemen, who have or mean to honour him with their subscription, will send their names to his house in Pierie's Close, in the Canongate, facing into Cheffels's Court; and the copies annexed to them shall be sent as soon as they are printed.

AT ALEXANDER D'ASTI'S ACADEMY,

In Pierie's Close, in the Canongate, facing into Cheffels's Court, the following branches of Education are taught, viz.

	Per Quarter.
The French Language in Classics, L. 1 10	
The German ditto, 1 10	
Drawing of Flowers and Landscaps, 1 10	
Fortification, and drafting Plans in colours, 3 3 0	
Fencing, 2 5 0	

Young Gentlemen intended for the Army are boarded, and superintended in all the branches attending the Military Profession.

Salmon Fishings to Let.

TO be LET by public roup, upon Friday the 1st day of September next, betwixt the hours of twelve and two o'clock afternoon, within the house of Mrs Driver, vintner, Montrose, the SALMON FISHINGS in the river Northesk and Sea-shore adjacent, belonging to the lands of Kinraber and Wardropstown, as presently possessed by Mr James Mitchell, for one, three, or more years, as shall be agreed on, from and after Candlemas next.

Mr Fullerton of Kinraber, or Mr William Bailie, writer in Montrose, will give what further information is wanted, as to the Fishings to be let.

FOR OPORTO,

And returns to Leith,

THE NELLY

OF LEITH.

JOHN HADAWAY Master,

Will sail about the 1st of September.

For passage apply to Bell and Rannie, Leith, or the Master.

FOR BOURDEAUX,

And returns to Leith,

The MALLY,

PETER LOWRIE Master,

Will sail from Leith the 1st of September.

For freight out and home, apply to Bell and Rannie, or the captain, Leith, Aug. 20. 1787.

FOR GRANADA,

The Brig ROSAMOND,

ROBERT ANGUS Master,

Will be clear to sail about the 10th of September.

For freight or passage, apply to Bell and Rannie, or the captain, Port-Glasgow.

The Rosamond has good accommodation for passengers and they may be landed at Barbadoes and St Vincent, they pass their islands for Grenada.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

17. John and Roseman, Brown, from Warren, with ditto. Industry, Reid, from North Berwick, with ditto. Polly, Stanton, from Bolton, with ditto. Helen, Higgins, from Hull, with goods. Fortune, Charteris, from Bergen, with tar, &c. Ant, Holden, from Burmah, with grain. Buly, Lott, from Ostend, with grain. Providence, Rofs, from Glasgow, with goods. William and Jean, Holmes, from Glasgow, with grain. Nelly, Haddaway, from Oporto, with wine and cork. Benwell, Shotton, from London, with grain. Margaret and Elizabeth, Hunter, from Peterb. ditto. Two Brothers, Youngfield, from Arundel, bark, &c. Margaret, Turnbull, from Peterburgh, with goods. Fortitude, Dobie, ditto. Jenny, Craigie, from Moldo, with tar and kelp. Two floops with coals.

SAILED,

- Providence, Wilson, for Dundee, with goods. Hannah, Brymer, for Thurfu, with ditto. John and Roseman, Brown, for Bon-nef, with flour. Culoden, MacLaren, for Inverness, with goods.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH,

15. Margaret, Dryburgh, from Kirkcaldy, with sundries. Peggy, Dawson, from Lynn, with grain. 16. Clyde, Wilson, from Memel, with timber. 19. Sisters, Matfou, from Peterburgh, with sundries. George and Margaret, Strange, from ditto, with ditto. Carron, Silby, from London, with goods. Felton, Lochey, from Alenmouth, with grain.

SAILED,

17. Stirling, Graham, for London, with goods. Experiment, Dunann, for Hull, with ditto. Jean, Brown, from Glasgow, for Burntland, sugars. Jean, Ferrier, from ditto, for ditto, with ditto. Garnet, Lampton, for Memel, in ballast. 19. Friendship, Freater, for Leith, with iron and charcoal. Bonny Laffie, Macfarlane, for Limekilla, with herring and flax.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK,

- Hopewell, M'Arthur, from Liverpool, with goods. Janet, Kerr, from Southampton, with timber. 13. Mary and Jean, Boog, from Baltimore, with tobacco. Rebecca, Tyrie, from Dominica, with sugar, &c. Seven vessels from Ireland, with oats and meal.

SAILED,

2. Jane, Smith, for ditto, with ditto. Blanford, T roop, for Virginia, with ditto. Jeanie, Martin, for New York, with ditto. Phoenix, Sharp, for Newfoundland, with ditto.

To be SOLD by public roup, at Stony Bank, near Musselburgh, upon Thursday the 23d of August instant,

THE whole Household Furniture, bed and table linen, silver plate, an eight-day clock, with a chaise and harness; a bay cart, and some farming utensils, with the crop of wheat and barley as it presently stands. And at Edinburgh, upon Monday the 27th instant, the whole **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**, in the house No. 8, Prince's Street, New Town, consisting of bed and table linen, silver plate, an eight-day clock, a large collection of prints, and many other articles.

The roups to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon, and to continue every day, until the whole is sold off.

Sale of Bank Stock.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 24th day of August current, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

TWELVE SHARES of the CAPITAL STOCK of the BANK OF SCOTLAND, in one or more lots, as purchasers may incline.

The articles and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Charles Selrig, accountant in Edinburgh, or Harry Davidson writer to the signet.

MAHOGANY, &c.

On Monday the 29th current, within the house of Peter Buchanan, vintner in Port-Glasgow, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock mid-day, **ABOUT** Seventy Thousand Feet of MAHOGANY of good sizes for Coach-Makers, and pine tons LOG-WOOD in lots, newly imported in the big Albany, from the Mulquisto Shore.

Also, the BRIG ALBANY, as she lies in the harbour of Port-Glasgow; burthen about 300 hogheads tobacco. Scantling of the wood, inventory of the brig, and conditions of sale, to be seen in the hands of Mr John Dunlop; or Captain David Johnston, Port-Glasgow.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceased JOHN FORTUNE, vintner in Edinburgh.

THE creditors of the said John Fortune have already received notice to lodge their grounds of debt with oaths of verity, in the hands of George Robinson, writer to the signet, in order that matters might be prepared for the first dividend of his subjects, on the 12th September next, agreeable to the resolution of the creditors. Several however, have yet neglected to lodge their claims with oaths, notice is therefore hereby given, that such creditors as do not comply between Saturday the 27th, that they will not receive payment of the present dividend, until the month of December next, when the second dividend takes place.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN WATSON, Brewer and Cooper in Aberdeen.

At a meeting of the creditors of the said John Watson, held upon the 16th current, John Watson, advocate in Aberdeen, was appointed interim factor on the frequented estate; by whom notice is hereby given, that in terms of the statute, the bankrupt and others acquainted with his business, are to be examined before the sheriff of the county, within the Leigh Tolbooth of Aberdeen, upon Friday the 24th current, at 12 o'clock noon, and each of the three succeeding Fridays, same hour and place; when it is requested, such of the creditors as can attend.

Intimation is also hereby made, that a meeting of the creditors will be held at Aberdeen, within the house of Alexander Maffon, vintner, on Thursday the 27th of September next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of chusing a Trustee.

Lands in Kinrofs-shire.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mr Beveridge, vintner in Kinrofs, upon Friday the 24th day of August current, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Lands in Wester Cleith, called the MEADOWS PARKS, and HILL of WESTER CLEITH, including ROB'S CLEUGH, with the Houses, Teinds and Pertinents, lying in the parish of Cleith, and shire of Kinrofs. The lands are extensive, and capable of great improvement. They are presently set at the low rent of 20 l. Sterling yearly, and when the tack expires at Martinmas 1790, a considerable rise of rent may be expected.—There is a natural wood upon the lands in Rob's Cleugh, come a great length, and will be soon fit for cutting.

William Bennet in the Outh will show the marches; and for further particulars, apply to James Dalgleish writer, Celler's Close, Edinburgh, who will treat with any person intending a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale, and show the title-deeds.

To be LET immediately, either for the year, or for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitland next.

That House and well-frequented Shop on Bridge Street, presently possessed by Mr William Raeburn, perfumer. For particulars apply to the proprietor, Mr Newlands, at his house, Hay's Court, Portburgh.

NOTA.—In a former paper this advertisement did not specify the term of entry: A piece of inadvertency, that, if it had been pointed out, Mr Newlands would have both supplied and apologized for.—But it failed the tenant's purpose better, instead of applying to Mr Newlands, to publish a counter advertisement, full of impertinent insinuations against Mr Newlands, who, howsoever, must decline a news paper containing such an occasion.

Lands in the Shire of Perth.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Estate of FOSSAWAY, lying within the parish of Fossaway, and shire of Perth.—The nett rent, after deduction of public burdens, is about 126 l. Sterling. Three of the tacks expire at Martinmas 1791; the only other tack is current till Martinmas 1793. This estate consists of about 1470 Scots acres, partly arable, partly pasture. The pasture may be made equal, if not superior to any sheep-walk in the Ochils. The rents are low, so that a considerable advance, on the expiry of the present leases, may be expected upon. The lands hold blench of a subject; and the teinds, to which the heritor has right, are valued and exhausted.

The progress of wits, rentals, and surveys may be seen in the hands of Mr Erskine clerk to the signet, to whom application for a private bargain may be made.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Tontine-Tavern of Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 24th day of August 1787, between the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon.

THE Lands of Nether Ardardane Macaulay, alias GEILSTON, extending to a four merk land of old extent, with the Spittal, commonly called Hottler of Bridgend, and the pasture and grazing of six cows, and one mare with a foal, in the community of the twelve-merk land of Ardardane Macaulay, and the fishing in the year of Nether Ardardane in the water of Clyde, with the whole planting and policy thereto belonging, lying in the parish of Cardross, dukedom and late regality of Lennox, and shire of Dumbarton.

There is a good commodious House upon the ground, and complete set of offices, with a bathing-house. The natural beauties of this estate, and its commanding view of the frith and river of Clyde, and the country adjacent, can best be described by those who examine the whole with attention. John M'Robb, fervant at Geilston, will show the premises.

And also, SIX ROADS of LAND or thereby, in the BROMIELAW-CROFT of Glasgow, whereof three roads lie from east to west upon Clyde, and the other three roads, run from south to north, and lie upon the south side of the road leading to Arderton.

And also, an ANNUAL RENT or Fee-Duty of five pounds Scots, payable yearly forth of a tenement, formerly two barns, sometime belonging to Archibald Robertson of Bedlay, lying within the Stable-green port of Glasgow.

For further particulars, apply to Gilbert Hamilton, merchant in Glasgow, or Patrick Robertson, writer there.

N. B. The day of sale of the houses in Stockwell and Argyle's street, which belonged to Mr Thomas Donald, will be afterwards advertised.

Conduit-Street, Hanover-Square.

ORIENTAL VEGETABLE CORDIAL

Auspicio Regis et Senatus Magnae Britanniae.

THE unerring test of ample experience for twenty years in the East, confirmed by general Testimonials of success, for five years, in all parts of Great Britain, has proved this delicious Cordial a salutary and efficacious remedy in all sudden and dangerous disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, whether caused by irritation, indigestion, or excess; and in those excruciating choleric pains, arising from the free use of fruits and vegetables, it has proved a blessing to mankind, in giving almost instantaneous relief.

In rheumatic complaints, it has been found truly beneficial, and in attacks of the gout, has freed the patient in twelve hours, after every effort of the Faculty had been exerted in vain, and left him without hopes of recovery.

For further confirmation of its wonderful success, see a Treatise just published, price sixpence, which contains a clear and comprehensive view of acute, chronic, and other diseases, illustrated by a variety and multitude of extraordinary cures, abstracted from the London Gazette, with remarks by the Faculty, &c. &c. who have administered and been witnesses to its utility in desperate maladies.

Sold under the sanction of his Majesty, by Mr B. Cornwell, at his house in Conduit-Street, Hanover-Square, London; in bottles of 5 s. each, duty included; and by Messrs. HUSBAND, ELDER, and COMPANY, Edinburgh; to be had also of Mr McDonald, Glasgow; Messrs. Chalmers and Co. Aberdeen; Messrs. Morrison and Son, Perth; Mr Sharp, Inverness; Mr Palmer, Kelfo; Mr Wylie, Dumfries; and Mr Morfopere, Berwick.

A Remarkable Influence of the Efficacy of ADAM'S SOLVENT, FOR THE STONE AND GRAVEL.

MRS Miller, No. 28, Margaret-Street, Cavendish-square, London, was taken ill of the gravel above ten years ago, which at length became the stone. She was then advised to soap, lime water, and the other usual lithontriptics of that time, which produced no good effect whatever, for the grew worse and worse, and was at last told that the only relief must be found in the knife. Dreadful as this alternative was, she consented to be cut, and J. Gunning, Esq. surgeon of St George's, performed the operation with such APPARENT success, that, after extracting one stone as large as a hen's egg, and another of the shape and size of a Windsor bean, she was able to walk about. Now, as the stones were unbroken, she was flattered with the hopes of a perfect release from the excruciating tortures of this disorder, and from the sufferings which the cannot with propriety describe in this public manner. These hopes, however, proved illusive; for her constitution was so disposed to form calculous concretions, that in a short time she was sensible of a new accumulation, and all her former sufferings returned with a hopeless prospect of further relief. About eighteen-months after this, when the stone had got to a considerable size, she heard of the above remedy, which she took, with some intermissions, for fifteen months, during which time she grew easier and easier, and evacuated large quantities of an earthy or clayish substance, as well as concave pieces of stone, black on one side. In one week she passed seven of these, making the whole quantity voided near a handful, by which happy event she was perfectly cured of the disease, and has remained so six months, although she had not been easy so many hours for several years before. Notwithstanding the Solvent had been given with equal success long before she submitted to the operation, yet she had never heard of it; and this circumstance alone has induced her to write, and the discoverer to consent (though a regular surgeon), to the publication of her case, in order to alleviate the miseries of those afflicted with this cruel disorder, in which cutting is often but a temporary relief.

The Solvent may be had of the proprietor, No. 21, Argyle-Street, London, in bottles of Ten Shillings and Sixpence and One Guinea; and for a further account of the success of this medicine, see "Perry on the Stone, Seventh Edition."—The medicine is sold also by Mr A. MANNERS, High Street, Edinburgh; J. Muir, Kilmarnock; and W. Leslie, Aberdeen.

Sale of Outstanding Debts, &c.

To be SOLD by public auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, (A. Ramsay's) Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 14th November 1787, between the hours of six and seven in the evening.

THE whole OUTSTANDING DEBTS due to, and remaining EFFECTS of James Robertson and Company, late merchants in Portfuy, and of James and Alexander Robertson the partners of the said Company, as individuals, that have not been recovered or realized by the trustees for their creditors; and that under the authority of and conform to the late bankrupt act of Parliament.

The articles and conditions of sale, and lists of the debts, &c. to be seen in the hands of William Brodie, writer in Edinburgh, the trustee.

SALE OF TRINITY LODGE,

In the County of Edinburgh.

(UPSET-PRICE GREATLY REDUCED.)

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday 22d August 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE Lands of TRINITY LODGE, consisting of about thirty-four Scots acres, pleasantly situated about a mile north from the New Town, on the sea-side above Newhaven, commanding a delightful prospect of the Frith and country around. The lands are all inclosed with hedges, and part of them with belts of thriving planting. On the premises there is an excellent dwelling-house, coach-house, stables, and other offices, all built within these few years, fit to accommodate any Nobleman or Gentleman's family; and adjoining to the house there are two gardens with pleasure ground, completely inclosed, and abounding with wall-trees and shrubbery.

The rental of the ground set to the tenants thereon, under leases, and from year to year, including 4 l. given down to one of the tenants, for taking care of the policy and houses, extends to

L. 132 18 6

At present is

20 0 0

And of another house and small piece of ground set to Mrs Wood, is

10 0 0

L. 162 18 6

The whole feu duty, minister's stipend, school-masters salary, cess, poor's assessment, (per note) extends to

95 1 9

Which leaves a free Rent of

67 16 9

The whole subjects were formerly exposed at the upset price of 1500 l. Sterling, but for the encouragement of purchasers, the same will now be set up at only 13 years purchase of the free rental of the lands, which is L. 870 15 3

And eleven years purchase of the rental of the houses,

330 0 0

Upset Price, L. 1200 15 3

N. B. One of the parks is set at 15 l. per fed rental, for three years from Martinmas 1786, as the ground was in very bad order, and on condition that the tenant improves the same; but when he leaves it, the park will set at 20 l. per annum, being the same rate of rent drawn for the rest of the ground, of the like quality.

The houses and offices to be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays only, betwixt the hours of twelve and three o'clock.

A part of the price may remain in the purchaser's hands, on proper security.

For further particulars enquire at Robert Brown writer to the signet, who will show a rental and plan of the lands, and inform as to further particulars.

JUDICIAL SALE

OF LANDS AND FISHERIES,

In the Island of Ilay, Argyleshire.

THE Lands and Estate of SUNDERLAND, lying in the island of Ilay, and county of Argyle, is to be exposed to public judicial roup and sale, by authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament or new Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 6th day of December next, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

The free rent of the estate, after all deductions, as proved in the course of the process of sale, is 303 l. 1 s. 10 d. 6-12ths Sterling; and the proven value, at which the same is to be exposed to sale is 7216 l. 10 s. 4 d. 3-12ths Sterling.

The estate consists of the different farms of Sunderland, Sunderland Park, and Forland, the lands of Coul, with the pendicle called *Macbride*, the lands of Coulcrach, and the very extensive farm and grazing of Cladville.

The lands are well known to be very extensive, remarkable for yielding good crops and rearing black cattle of the best quality, besides containing a stretch of coast particularly well calculated for the fisheries. On the farm of Cladville, which is well adapted for a village, is the famous fishing station of Portnahaven; and there are two fishing-banks off the farm of Coul, as well as off Portnahaven, remarkable for the largest and best kind of cod. There were salt-pans erected at Portnahaven many years ago, which may be carried on with advantage.

There was also a good rabbit warren at Coul; and there is some natural wood upon Sunderland and Forland, of considerable value in that part of the country; and there is promising appearance of a lead mine at Cladville. These several advantages, together with a situation so peculiarly calculated for the fisheries, must satisfy every enquirer, that this property which has been hitherto in a state of nature, is capable of very great and substantial improvement.

There has accordingly been a rise of about 30 l. Sterling yearly to the rent, since the proof in the sale was taken; so that the present free rent is 331 l. 11 s. 10 d. 3-12ths. The teinds have been low valued many years ago, and are in a great measure exhausted by the stipend payable to the minister, which is deducted from the above rental.

The articles and conditions of sale will be seen in the office of Alexander Stevenson, one of the deputies-clerks of Session, and clerk to the process of sale. The present tenants will show the lands, and point out their boundaries. And any delinquent to be informed of further particulars may apply to John Macnail writer in Inveraray, factor on the estate, or to James Frazer writer to the signet, agent in the sale.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE ESTATE of Wester Softlaw, within one mile and a half of Kelfo, in the parish of Kelfo, and shire of Roxburgh, which consists of 600 acres, all inclosed and subdivided into thirty parcels, with dykes, double ditches, and double hedges; clean and thriving; the whole well-watered, lately improved, and in a high state of cultivation; holding of the Crown, and affords nearly two freehold qualifications. There are two extensive belts of planting along the east and west side, besides two other runs of planting about the middle of the lands, and several clumps and angles in other parts of the estate, all well fenced, and in a thriving condition. The estate commands an extensive and rich prospect of the lower part of Tiviotdale, and the country on both sides of the Tweed, from Melrose to Berwick.

The mansion house, situated in the centre, contains drawing-room, dining room, breakfast parlour, twelve bed-chambers, and two kitchens; besides rooms for servants, with cellars, milk-house, larder, and other conveniences. There is also a coach-house, stables for twenty-four horses, barns and granary, with a garden and two nurseries, well stocked with fruit-trees, shrubs, &c. Likewise, on the west side of the estate, there is a farm-house, with a large barn, and other offices; and, on the east side, a smith's shop, and two houses fit for the accommodation of artificers or labourers. These last are situated on the turnpike road from Kelfo to Newcastle, in a proper situation for feuing. All the houses and offices, being new built, are in good repair.

The grieve at Softlaw will show the lands, and whoever chuses to purchase may apply to the proprietor at Softlaw Tower; and the entry will be made agreeable to the purchaser.

GAME-COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.

THE NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN of the Association for the Preservation of the Game and Protection of Poachers within this county, viz.

- The Duke of Buccleugh,
The Marquis of Lothian,
The Earl of Dalhousie,
The Earl of Lauderdale,
Lord Maitland,
Lord Carmichael,
Archibald Hope of Pinkie, Baronet,
Sir William Augustus Cunningham of Livingston, Bart.,
Sir John Clark of Pennyquik, Baronet,
Sir John Inglis of Cramond, Baronet,
Henry Dundas, Esq. of Melville,
Robert Dundas, Esq. Solicitor General,
Robert Hepburn, Esq. of Clerkington,
William Ramsay, Esq. of Barnton,
Thomas Trotter, Esq. of Mortonhall,
John Wauchop, Esq. of Edmondston,
Andrew Wauchop, Esq. of Niddery,
Walter Brown, Esq. of Currie,
James Dewar, Esq. of Vogrie,
James Roched, Esq. of Inverleith,
John Scott, Esq. of Maleny,
John Christie, Esq. of Baberton,
Samuel Mitchellson, Esq. of Clermiston,
Colonel Dalrymple of Fording,
Charles Watson, Esq. of Saughton,
William Davidson, Esq. of Muirhouse,
John Davie, Esq. of Gavieside,
Alexander Keith, Esq. of Ravelston,
Gilbert Innes, Esq. of Stow,
Major Ramsay of Whitehill,
Robert Baird, Esq. of Newbyth,
James Gillespie, Esq. of Spylaw.

Having considered that several unqualified persons, by taking out stamped certificates to kill Game, have, under that pretence, hunted on different grounds without the permission of the Proprietors. The Association, therefore, empower William Scott, Procurator Fiscal of this county, to prosecute all such persons who have so trespassed in time past, or who may do it in time coming.

And whereas an improper use has been made of indulgences given by the members of this Association to unqualified persons and others, to hunt on their grounds; these are therefore intimating, That all indulgences, whether verbal or in writing, granted previous hereto, are hereby recalled; and that if any person whatever shall presume, in time coming to hunt on their grounds, without first applying for and obtaining an order in writing from the proprietor, every person so transgressing will be prosecuted according to law.

As also the said Association considering that the stealing of dogs of sport has been very frequent of late, and that sundry persons are in the practice of shooting or otherwise destroying pigeons, it is therefore resolved, That all transgressors in either of these particulars shall likewise be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of law, at the expense of the Association.

Whoever will give such information to the Procurator Fiscal as shall lead to a discovery of offenders in the premises will receive from him a Reward of Two Guineas upon conviction of each offender, and the informer's name, if required, shall be concealed.

N. B. The sums which have been contributed by those who have or may join this association, are not to be considered an annual assessment; and no new subscription will be required, until the funds subscribed are exhausted on necessary charges attending the prosecution of delinquents, &c. of which an account is to be kept by the Procurator Fiscal, subject to the approbation and controul of a Committee of Subscribers.

PERTH-SHIRE.

To be SOLD by auction, on Tuesday the 18th December 1787, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon. **THE** LANDS and BARONY of BLAIRGOWRIE, with the Manor-house of Newton of Blair, and certain other Lands in the parishes of Blairgowrie, Alyth, Bendochy, Ratray, and Glenisla.

The lands will be exposed in whole or in the following Lots:

1mo, The Lands of AUCHTERALYTH, in the parish of Alyth, consisting of about 308 acres of arable land, with an extensive and improvable pasture, of about 170 acres, and a considerable oak-wood. There are many desirable situations for building on this farm, near the romantic banks of the Isla, and there is mail in the near neighbourhood.

2do, Certain PARTS of the Barony of BAMFF, including the Lands of Creuchies in the parish of Blairgowrie, and the lands of Newton of Bamff, Fyall, Pittrely, Kinkedly, and Galdwell, with their pertinents, in the parish of Alyth. There are in this lot about 550 acres of arable land, and very extensive pasture, containing many hundred acres.

3do, The Lands of TULLIFERGUS and HILLOCK, in the parish of Bendochy, consisting of about 171 acres of arable land, and about 270 acres of pasture ground.

4to, MIDDLE DRIMMY, situated on the Erich, the banks of which are covered with natural wood, with the pendicles of Mossend and Alnakh in the parish of Ratray, consisting of about 93 acres of arable land, with 162 acres of pasture-ground.

5to, The Lands and Barony of BLAIRGOWRIE, with the Manor-house of Newton of Blair, and village of Blairgowrie, including also the Lands of Mawa, with their pertinents. The premises consist of about 771 acres of arable land, and above 1000 acres of pasture and muir-grounds, upon which are very extensive and thriving young plantations, together also with the vice patronage of the Church of Blair, and the salmon-fishing of the Keath on the river Erich, which for some miles forms the eastern boundary of these estates, all lying in the said parish of Blairgowrie.

The situation of Newton is particularly desirable; it commands a beautiful view of Strathmore, and of the rivers Tay, Isla, and Erich, on the banks of which last there are natural woods, and many picturesque scenes. Every kind of sport may be had in great perfection.—There is a great quantity of game.—It is a good hunting country, and the red fishing for salmon on the Erich is very remarkable.

There is a considerable tract of flat land along the river Erich, upon which an extensive manufacture, requiring great command of water, might be established, as an aqueduct could be brought off the river at a high level, and at a small expense; and there are several populous villages in the neighbourhood.—The house is a substantial old house, lately repaired; and, at a small expense, might be made commodious for a genteel family.

6to, THE FOREST of ALYTH, with the property and superiority Lands thereto belonging, including the lands of Waterheall and Craighard, lying in the parish of Alyth; as also, the lands of Duwaigies or Drumheads, lying in the parish of Glenisla, and shire of Forfar.

These lands consist of about 159 acres of arable land, and 870 of pasture grounds, besides the owner's interest as proprietor in and superior of the Forest of Alyth, containing between 5000 and 6000 acres of pasture, muir, and heath grounds abounding in game, and well adapted for sheep farms.

All the lands, except Lot I. hold of the Crown, and are let at very low rents.—Most of the farms are in a state of nature, and are capable of very great improvement, being all within the reach of marl, and lie about fifteen miles from Perth and Dundee, and about three miles from Cupar Angus, a good market, and a post town.

For particulars apply to Mr Grame clerk to the signet, Nicolson's Square, in whose hands surveys and rent-rolls of the premises may be seen.

The Baron Officer at Blairgowrie will show the lands.